

AFRL-SN-HS-TR- 2002-040

NON-LINEAR OPTICAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

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FINAL REPORT: AUGUST 1994 – AUGUST 1995

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**AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY
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20021115 009

TECHNICAL REPORT

Title: Non Linear Optical Signal Processing

PUBLICATION REVIEW

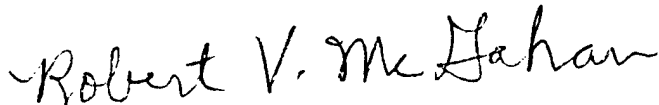
This report has been reviewed and is approved for publication:

APPROVED:

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE 1 September 1995		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED FINAL 31 August 1994 - 30 August 1995
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Non Linear Optical Signal Processing			5. FUNDING NUMBERS C-F30602-94-C-0262 PE - 61102F PR - E-4-7410 PROJ - 2305 TA - D7 WU - P3	
6. AUTHOR(S) Jehad Khoury, Mark Cronin-Golomb				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Tufts University Electro-Optics Technology Center Medford, MA 02155			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Charles Woods AFRL/SNHC 80 Scott Drive Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-2909			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER AFRL-SN-HS-2002-040	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE a	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) In this work we presented a two port nonlinear joint transform correlator with two complimentary results. This correlator is based on a two port photorefractive limiting quadratic processor. In the limiting regime we demonstrated experimentally and by computer simulation, that the correlation operation is like a phase extraction correlator operation, regardless of the sign of the coupling coefficient. However, for positive coupling coefficients and intermediate beam ratios, one port performs as a phase-only filter and the other as a classical matched filter.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS nonlinear image			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 4	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

Nonlinear Optical Image Processing

September 1, 1995

Nonlinear joint transform correlator

In this work we presented two port nonlinear joint transform correlator with two complementary results. This correlator is based on using a two port photorefractive limiting quadratic processor. In the limiting regime we demonstrated experimentally and by computer simulation, that the correlation operation is like a phase extraction correlator operation, regardless of the sign of the coupling coefficient. However, for positive coupling coefficients and intermediate beam ratios, one port performs as a phase-only filter and the other as a classical matched filter.

Related references

- i) "Analysis of dual discrimination ability of two-port photorefractive joint-transform correlator,"
To appear in Applied Optics.

Optimal correlation design for associative memory

Most of the implementations of associative memories are based on using the Hopfield algorithm. The basis of all holographic implementations uses holograms which multiplex several holographic matched filters. It is well-known that the classical matched filter has a poor discrimination ability and therefore most of the implementation based on the Hopfield algorithm has poor performance. To improve the performance, we first derived the optimal algorithm which maximizes the criteria peak-to noise-ratio (or the discrimination ability). Our algorithm is basically a modification of the Yaroslavsky algorithm.

The hardware implementation of this algorithm is not easy. Therefore, we suggest several

alterations which approximate the optimal algorithm. One alteration is based on using nonlinear saturation amplifiers in architectures with holograms which multiplex several matched filters. The use of a saturation amplifier has proven its effectiveness by others in recalling all of the information when the memory is addressed with 1/50 of the full information. These experimental results verify our derivation of the new algorithm and its modification.

Related references

"Nearly optimal correlation design for shift associative memories," Appl. Opt. 34, 3971-3980 (1995)

Homodyne and Heterodyne Frequency Classifier

In this work, we demonstrated the operation of an externally-pumped phase conjugate mirror as a frequency division demultiplexer. In this architecture, a self-pumped phase conjugator is pumped by two beams. One is a reference beam, which is phase conjugated via a self-pumped mechanism, and the other is a signal beam, which is conjugated via pumping by the conjugate of the reference beam. For the demultiplexing operation, the signal beam multiplexes many spatial-temporal signals, while the reference beam is temporally modulated. Demultiplexing occurs only if the frequency of the modulation in the reference beam is equal to the frequency of one of the signals.

Related References

"Demultiplexing and phase-locking via self pumped phase conjugate mirror" The Proc. of the SPIE, B. Javidi and J. L. Horner edited, 2565, 155-256 (1995)